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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

The following account of the life and adventures of ELIZABETH, COUNTESS DOWAGER of BRISTOL, *sometimes ſtyled* DUCHESS OF KINGSTON, *is taken from the beauties of the Magazine, &c. publiſhed the 15th of laſt September at Edinburgh.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

TIME, which had brought to view events as ſtrange, in a ſhort time exhibited another of the caprices of fortune. Mr. HERVEY by this time had turned his thoughts to a more agreeable connection. He therefore actually entered into a correſpondence with our heroine, for the purpoſe of ſetting aſide a match ſo burthenſome and hateful to both. The ſcheme he propoſed was rather indelicate: Not that afterwards executed, which could not ſuſtain the eye of juſtice a moment; but a ſimpler method, founded in the truth of the caſe, that of obtaining a ſeparation by ſentence, *a menſa et thoro propter adulterium* which might ſerve as the foundation of an act of Parliament for an abſolute divorce. He ſent her a meſſage to this effect, in terms ſufficiently peremptory and rough, by the only perſon then living who was preſent at the marriage. He bade her tell her miſtreſs that he wanted a divorce; that he ſhould call upon her (the ſervant) to prove the marriage and that the lady muſt ſupply ſuch other evidence as was neceſſary.

This might have anſwered his purpoſe well enough; but her's required more reſerve and management, and ſuch a proceeding might have diſappointed it. She therefore ſpurned at that part of the propoſal, and refuſed, in terms of high reſentment, as ſhe expreſſed it, to prove herſelf a whore. She took the proper ſteps to prevent his proceeding without notice to her and in Michaelmas Seſſion inſtituted a ſuit of jactitation of marriage, in the common way which, by connivance and artifice, went through the neceſſary forms; and on the 10th of February 1769 ſhe obtained a ſentence, which it was thought would be a ſufficient bar to any claims of her huſband for the future. In conſequence of this ſentence ſhe was, on the 8th of March 1769, married at St. George's, Hanover-Square, to the Duke of Kingſton.

With this Nobleman ſhe lived until the 23d September 1773, when his Grace died at Bath, after a ſhort illneſs. During the time of their marriage he had made three wills, and each ſucceeding one more favourable to her than the other. By the laſt he totally paſſed by his eldeſt nephew; and after giving the lady an eſtate for life, he deviſed the remainder to his nephew Chas and his heirs, and then to his other nephews in ſucceſſion. This will was depoſited in the cuſtody of the Duke of Newcaſtle. At the opening of it, Sir Sydney Meadows, who had married the Duke of Kingſton's ſiſter, was requeſted to attend: He retired with diſpleaſure, diſappointed that his eldeſt ſon was diſinherited. Reſentment took place, and revenge was determined on. Both the civil and criminal juriſdiction of the country were reſorted to, and our Dowager, partly from motives of health, and partly from fear, left the kingdom, to which ſhe was at length compelled to return, to avoid an outlawry. An indictment had been preferred at the old Bailey, where ſhe did not like to appear; but the death of the Earl of Briſtol, on the 18th March 1775, gave her in all events the privilege of Peerage.

While matters were depending in this uncertain ſtate, an unexpected enemy to our Dowager's repoſe ſtarted up in the perſon of Mr. Foote, who, eager to catch the flying topics of the day, produced, in 1775, a comedy called "A trip to Calais." in which he introduced a character called Lady Kitty Crocodile, evidently intended for our heroine. This ſhe was ſoon informed of, and had intereſt to obtain a prohibition to its repreſentation. The letters which paſſed on the occaſion are too curious to be omitted. The firſt, from Mr. Foote to Lord Hertford, was in the following terms:

To Lord HERTFORD.

"My LORD,

"I did intend troubling your Lordſhip with an earlier addreſs, but the day after I received your prohibitary mandate, I had the honour of a viſit from Lord Mountſtuart, to whoſe interpoſition I find I am indebted for your firſt commands, relative to the "Trip to Calais," by Mr. Chetwynd, and your final rejection of it by Col. Keen.

"Lord Mountſtuart has, I preſume, told your Lordſhip, that he read with me thoſe ſcenes, to which your Lordſhip objected, that he found them collected from general nature, and applicable to none but thoſe, who, through conſciouſneſs were compelled to a ſelf-application. To ſuch minds, my Lord, the Whole Duty of Man, next to the Sacred Writings, is the ſevereſt ſatire that ever was wrote; and to the ſame mark, if Comedy directs not her aim, her arrows are ſhot in the air: For by what touches no man, no man will be mended. Lord Mountſtuart deſired that I would ſuffer him to take the play with him, and let him leave it with the Ducheſs of Kingſton: He had my conſent. my Lord, and at the ame time an aſſurance, that I was willing to make any alteration, that her Grace would ſuggeſt. Her Grace ſaw the play, and in conſequence I ſaw her Grace: With the reſult of that interview, I ſhall not, at this time, trouble your Lordſhip. It may perhaps be neceſſary to obſerve, that her Grace could not diſcern, which your Lordſhip, I dare ſay, will readily believe, a ſingle trait in the character of Lady Kitty Crocodile that reſembled herſelf.

"After this repreſentation, your Lordſhip will, I doubt not, permit me to enjoy the fruits of my labour; nor will you think it reaſonable, becauſe a capricious individual has taken it into her head, that I have pinned her ruffles away, that I ſhould be puniſhed by a poinard ſtuck deep in my heart: Your Lordſhip has too much candour and juſtice to be the inſtrument of ſo violent and ill directed a blow.

"Your Lordſhip's determination is not only of the greateſt importance to me now, but muſt inevitably decide my fate for the future, as after this defeat, it will be impoſſible for me to muſter up courage enough to face Folly again. Between the Muſe and the Magiſtrate there is a mutual confederacy; what the laſt cannot puniſh, the firſt often corrects; but when ſhe finds herſelf not only deſerted by her ancient ally, but ſees him armed in the defence of her foe, ſhe has nothing left but a ſpeedy retreat. Adieu, then, my Lord, to the ſtage! *Valeat res ludicra;* to which, I hope, I may with juſtice add *plaudite*, as during my continuance in the ſervice of the public, I never profited by flattering their paſſions, or falling in with their humours, as upon all occaſions I have exerted my little powers (as indeed I thought it my duty) in expoſing follies, how much ſoever the favorites of the day; and pernicious prejudices, however protected and popular. This, my Lord, has been done, if thoſe may be believed who have the beſt right to know, ſometimes with ſucceſs; let me add too, that in doing this I never loſt my credit with the public, becauſe they knew that I proceeded upon principles; that I diſdained being either the echo or the inſtrument of any man, however exalted his ſtation; and that I never received reward or protection from any other hands than their own.

I have the honour to be &c

SAMUEL FOOTE."

"N. B In a few days will be publiſhed, the ſcenes objected to by the Lord Chamberlain. With a dedication to the Ducheſs of Kingſton

The letter was ſoon ſucceeded by the following, which tended very little to produce peace.

To her Grace the Ducheſs of KINGSTON.

"MADAM:

"A member of the Privy Council and a friend of your Grace's; HE HAS begged me not to mention his name, But I ſuppoſe your Grace will eaſily gueſs him; HAS juſt left me; HE HAS explained to me what I did not conceive that the publication of the ſcenes in the "Trip to Calais" at this juncture, with the dedication and preface, might be of infinate ill conſequence to your affairs.

"I realy Madam wiſh you no ill, and ſhould be ſorry to do you an injury.

"I therefore GIVE UP to that conſideration what neither your Grace's offers nor the threats of your agents could obtain The ſcenes ſhall not be publiſhed, nor ſhall any thing appear at my theatre or from me that can hurt you;

"Provided the attacks made on me in the News Paper does not make it neceſſary for me to act in defence of myſelf:

"Your Grace will therefore ſee the neceſſity for giving proper directions.

I have the honor to be
Your Grace's
Moſt devoted ſervant.
SAMUEL FOOTE."

North-end, Sun. Auguſt 13, 1775.

This letter, ungrammatical and ill ſpelt received the following anſwer

To Mr. FOOTE.

"I was at dinner when I received your ill judged letter. As there is little conſideration required, I ſhall ſacrafice a moment to anſwer it.

"A Member of your Privy Council can never hope to be of a lady's cabinet.

"I know too well what is due to my own dignity, to enter into a compromiſe with an extortionable aſſaſſin of private reputation. If I before abhorred you for your ſlander I now deſpiſe you for your conceſſions; it is a proof of the illiberality of your ſatire, when you can publiſh or ſuppreſs it as beſt ſuits the needy convenience of your purſe. You firſt had the cowardly baſeneſs to draw the ſword, and if I ſheath it until I make you crouch like the ſubſervien vaſſal as you are, then there is no ſpirit in an injured woman, nor meanneſs in a ſlandrous buffoon.

"To a man, my ſex alone would have ſcreened me from attack—But I am writing to the deſcendent of a Merry-Andrew * and proſtitute the term of Manhood by applying it to Mr. Foote.

"Cloathed in my innocence, as in a coat of mail, I am proof againſt a hoſt of foes, and, conſcious of never having intentionally offended a ſingle individual, I doubt not but a brave and generous public will protect me from the malevolence of a theatrical aſſaſſin. You ſhall have cauſe to remember, that though I would have given liberally for the relief of your neceſſities, I ſcorn to be bullied into a purchaſe of your ſilence.

"There is ſomething, however, in your pity, at which my nature revolts. To make me an offer of pity, at once betrays your inſolence and your vanity. I will keep the pity you ſend until the morning before you are turned off, when I will return it by a Cupid with a box of lip-ſalve, and a choir of choriſters ſhall chaunt a ſtave to your requiem.

E. KINGSTON."

Kingſton-Houſe, Sunday Auguſt 13.

P. S. You would have received this ſooner, but the ſervant has been a long time writing it."

To this Mr. Foote wrote the following reply.

To the Ducheſs of Kingſton

"Madam,

"Though I have neither time nor inclination to anſwer the illiberal attacks of your agents, yet a public correſpondence with your Grace is too great an honour for me to decline. I can't help thinking but it would have been prudent in your Grace to have anſwered my letter before dinner, or at leaſt poſtponed it to the cool hour of the morning: You would then have found I had voluntarily granted that requeſt which you had endeavoured, by ſo many different ways, to obtain.

"Lord Mountſtuart, for whoſe amiable qualities I have the higheſt reſpect, and whoſe name your agents firſt very unneceſſarily produced to the public, muſt recollect. when I had the honour to meet him at Kingſton Houſe, by your Grace's appointment, that inſtead of begging relief from your charity, I rejected your ſplended offers to ſuppreſs the "Trip to Calais," with the contempt they deſerved. Indeed, Madam, the humanity of my royal and benevolent maſter and the public protection, have placed me much above the reach of your bounty.

"But why, madam, put on your coat of mail againſt me? I have no hoſtile intention. Folly, not vice is the game I purſue In thoſe ſcenes which you ſo unaccountably apply to yourſelf you muſt obſerve, that there is not the ſlighteſt hint at the little incidents of your life which have excited the curioſity of the Grand Inqueſt for the county of Middleſex. I am happy, madam, however, to hear that your robe of innocence is in ſuch perfect repair; I was afraid it might have been a little the worſe for wearing; may it hold out to keep you warm the next winter.

"The progenitors your Grace has done me the honour to give me, are, I preſume, merely metaphorical perſons, and to be conſidered as the authors of my muſe, and not of my manhood: A Merry Andrew and a proſtitute are no bad poetical parents, eſpecially for a writer of plays; the firſt to give the humour and mirth; the laſt to furniſh the graces and powers of attraction. Proſtitutes and players too muſt live by pleaſing the public: Not but your Grace may have heard of ladies, who, by private practice have accumulated amazing great fortunes If you mean that I really own my birth to that pleaſant connection, your Grace is groſsly deceived. My father was in truth a very uſeful Magiſtrate and reſpectable country-gentleman, as the whole county of Cornwall will tell you. My mother the daughter of Sir Edward Goodere, Bart who repreſented the county of Hereford; her fortune was large, and her morals irreproachable, till your Grace condeſcended to ſtain them; She was upwards of fourſcore years old when ſhe died, and what will ſurpriſe your Grace, was never married but once in her life. I am obliged to your Grace for your intended preſent on the day, as you politely expreſs it, when I am to be turned off—But where will your Grace get the Cupid to bring me the lip ſalve? That family, I am afraid, has long quitted your ſervice.

* *Mr. Foote is deſcended in the female line from one Harnaſs, a Merry-Andrew, who exhibited at Tonneſs, in Devonſhire, and afterwards figured in the character of a Mountebank at Plymouth; this ſame Merry-Andrew's daughter married a juſtice Foote, of Truro, in Cornwall. There is a man now living, who has often been more delighted with the nimble feats of this Merry Andrew than with all the grimace of features it is in the power of our modern Ariſtophanes to aſſume.*

"Pray, madam, is not J——n the name of your female confidential Secretary? And is not she generally cloathed in black petticoats made out of your words?

"So mourn'd the dame of Ephesus her love."

I fancy your Grace last took the hint when you resided at Rome: You heard then, I suppose, of a certain John, who was once elected a Pope, and, in humble imitation, have converted a pious Parson into a chambermaid. The scheme is new in this country, and has doubtless its particular pleasures. That you may never want the benefit of the clergy, in every emergence, is the sincere wish of, your Grace's most devoted and obliged humble servant,

SAMUEL FOOTE.

(To be Continued)

DUBLIN, February 1.

NOTICE to MARINERS.

THE Light House, lately erected at Port-Patrick having by some unknown accident, been destroyed by fire; of coals is now lighted every night at the pier-head, to prevent vessels from being led astray.

The inhabitants of Cork experienced, on Saturday se'nnight, most dreadful effects of a sudden thaw, accompanied by rain which succeeded the late heavy fall of snow. With exception of the parts situated on the higher grounds, the whole city was under water, so as to admit boats to ply in the principle streets. Several of the merchants and citizens have sustained very heavy losses. The Ships at the quays, &c. likewise received much injury, and the new bridge across the Lee, building under the direction of Mr. Shannon, an arch of which gave way some time since, is now swept away. So impetuous a torrent, and attended with such general calamitous circumstances, has not been remembered by the oldest inhabitants.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

HOUSE of LORDS, IMPORTANT DEBATE.

SATURDAY, January 31.

The Lord Chancellor being indisposed, Earl Bathurst presided.

At four o'clock the House entered upon business; thanks were voted to the Bishop of Lincoln for his sermon of yesterday.

EARL CAMDEN reported the answer of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of the two houses yesterday, praying him to undertake the regency under certain restrictions. The answer was to the following effect:

"The Prince returned his thanks to the Lords and commons for the communication of their resolutions; and notwithstanding the great difficulties incumbent upon the situation, he was induced for the honour of his sovereign, and the safety and welfare of his subjects, to take the government under his care during his Majesty's illness. In the performance of this arduous task, his mind was much relieved; when he looked forward to the support which he should receive from the Lords and commons, and from the known zeal and attachment of the British nation to the House of Brunswick. The situation was new and unprecedented; but, he observed, that the restrictions were evidently formed upon a well-grounded hope that his Majesty's illness would be of short duration, an event which he, of all his Majesty's subjects, most earnestly wished to see accomplished. Under these circumstances, he hoped to discharge the duties of his situation with honour to his sovereign, with satisfaction to himself, and with happiness to the nation."

When the speech was finished, a murmur of applause ran through the house.

EARL WALDEGRAVE next reported her Majesty's answer, which was briefly, "That her Majesty would undertake the charge with zeal and alacrity. She was happy that the wisdom of Parliament had assigned her a Council for the better ordering and management of the trust. With their united efforts, she hoped to discharge her duty to her much honoured sovereign, with satisfaction to herself, and, what she valued beyond all other considerations, with honour to the British nation and people, from which she had received such continued marks of loyalty and sincere affection."

The answers being read by the clerk, were, upon the motion of Lord Walsingham, ordered to be printed.

The House then went into a committee upon the state of the nation. Lord Walsingham in the chair.

EARL CAMDEN rose, and, after paying the honours due to the Prince of Wales and the Queen, for their most gracious answers, he opened the business of putting the intention of Parliament into execution.—The result of his arguments were to prove the necessity of a bill, to be signed by commission, to invest the Prince with the regency, and the Queen with the trust of the King's person and estate.

LORD PORTCHESTER, in a very able speech, answered the noble Earl. His Lordship contended that the Prince himself, now that he had acceded to the restrictions, ought to be called immediately into the duties of the executive branch of the government. He quoted the 16th of Edward II. and 23d of Henry VIII. in support of his opinion; and he was likewise very diffuse and pointed upon the precedent of the 1st Edward VI. when the Duke of Gloucester was appointed regent.

A very long debate ensued. The commission which was formed to appoint commissioners for the purpose of opening the session of Parliament, and passing the regency bill, was read. At the head of it stood the names of the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all the great officers in the House of Peers.

The DUKE OF YORK rose, and declared that he had never received the least intimation that his name was inserted in that instrument. He must beg to decline accepting of a trust which he could not but consider as highly dangerous to the constitution, and repugnant to the true interest of the people. He considered the whole proceedings to be unconstitutional; and he would, on no consideration, have his name handed down to posterity, as giving his consent to a measure which he considered as dishonourable to his sovereign and family, and highly injurious to the liberty of the subject. He could answer for his royal brother and the Duke of Gloucester, that they were of the same opinion, and therefore he insisted that his name, and those of his noble relatives, might not be inserted. His Royal Highness spoke with great perspecuity and effect.

The DUKE OF CUMBERLAND rose, and insisted upon his name being likewise withdrawn.

A long and very interesting debate took place, in which Earl Camden, Lord Stormont, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Derby, and other Lords, spoke.

LORD RADNOR at last moved, that the names of the Prince and the three Royal Dukes, might be omitted, stating upon the record that it was at their own request.—After much altercation, this motion was put and carried.

The commission was then read through, and this extraordinary proposition is at the conclusion. After the usual words inserted in all parliamentary commissions, "*By his Majesty's command,*" instead of the usual words, "*Signed with his own hand,*" are inserted, "*By order of the two Houses of Parliament*"

This gave rise to a further debate; which, however, at last subsided, and the commission, which is to take place on Tuesday next, with the Archbishop and the Lord Chancellor at the head of it, passed the committee. Lord Walsingham left the chair, and reported progress. At eight o'clock the House adjourned to Monday.

Thus this great and important national business is at last drawing to a conclusion.

The PRINCE OF WALES is expected to appear in the House on Wednesday or Thursday se'nnight.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Jan. 10.

Extract of a letter from Goolzerburg, January 4, 1788.

Written by a gentleman in the service of the East India Company, to his sister in this island.

POSITIVE intelligence has been received here, from a gentleman of respectability at Tanjore, that the Sultan Tippoo Saib, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas and something divisions amongst their Chiefs, to prevent the renewal of the confederacy against himself, returned to Seringapatam, and occupied himself entirely in completing his vast preparations for war. He has long been desirous of attacking the British, and only waits for a favourable opportunity of commencing hostilities —Directly his son's marriage, now pending, shall be accomplished he means to attack the kingdom of Travancore, for which he has made immense preparations; and if the ambassadors whom he has sent to the court of France should return with an answer agreeable to his wishes, he is also determined to enter the Carnatic immediately and to attack the Madras itself; after having supplied Pondichery with all the stores and provisions it may require. Some short time ago Tippoo gave particular injunctions to all his aumiloars to collect the balance due from the ryotte to the circar, and ordered all the arrears due to his army to be discharged. He has provided enormous quantities of military stores and provisions, at all the sea ports in his dominions, and to all the ports leading to the Carnatic, particularly at Bargaloore, Sovendroog and Husour. He has added thirty thousand bullocks to the compliment of his artillery which are now in training. He has a body of five hundred camels each carrying a small piece of cannon upon his back, which are exercised every day, and the number is to be augmented to two thousand. In his stores are a lack of rochoar arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more. He is enlisting men in every part of his dominions, but receives only those of high cast and approved bravery. The following is a list of his army already in the field; twenty six thousand stable horse; fifty-three thousand regular infantry; fifty thousand irregular ditto; matchlocks, &c and thirty thousand Lascars and artificers. Reports similar to this account are every where flying about; and it is thought highly probable that after the Moonsoon, Tippoo will make some bold attempt. If he molests the Travancore King, it involves us of course, as the latter is included in the offensive and defensive treaty of alliance, and for many eminent services rendered the company, has a claim on their protection; which I believe has been notified to Tippoo, in due form by this government.

"To convince you that the above alarming news is well founded, I hereby send you the substance of other intelligence which has been received express from Madras"—"General Sir Archibald Campbell, not having received any satisfactory answer respecting Tippoo's formidable armaments, has issued orders for the troops to be encamped immediately after the Moonsoon, and that ten thousand men be constantly in readiness, as a detachment, to watch the motions of Tippoo's army."

LANSINGBURGH, March 23.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, March 9.

"THE late surprising occurrence at Dr. Thorn's, in New-Hackinsack, will, I believe, in some degree re-establish the opinion, that there has been, and still is, such a thing as WIZARDS *and* WITCHES *notwithstanding the idea has been long thrown aside by even the vulgar. You have doubtless heard the story of that unfortunate girl —the sad disaster which has befallen her excites the curiosity of every one, and numbers are constantly flocking to see her, from twenty miles round. Scarce a stage passes, without stopping at the Doctor's, although he lives several miles from the main road. The neighbouring Divines attend her constantly—they minute the most essential part of what occurs daily, and will, perhaps, commit it to the press. Many ways have been tried to relieve her from the agitated state in which she appears, but to no purpose; the knocking still continues, accompanied with a rumbling noise, and moving of the furniture. It is supposed by some, that she is bewitched by a Hessian Servant of the Doctor's, whose conduct for some time past has been very singular; he was lately brought to an examination, on which occasion his behaviour greatly heightened the suspicion; since then his precipitate departure seems to confirm it."*

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, dated March 27.

MAJOR John Jenkins, Solomon Earl, ——— Baker, and William Ransom, about the 10th inst. were surveying lands near the lakes—one morning about 8 o'clock, 4 Tuscarora Indians and a squaw made an attack upon them in their cabin—the Indians put the muzzles of their guns into the cabin, and each fired—Baker was killed and Earl badly wounded. This awoke Major Jenkins and Ransom—the Indians rushed in with the knife and tomahawk; but Jenkins, by an instantaneous effort of bravery, caught hold of an axe and knocked down two Indians—afterwards Ransom assisted and they beat the Indians off, and took each of them guns, tomahawks, &c. Jenkins and his surviving companion lodged that night in the said cabin with the dead and wounded—next day returned with Earl to Geneva* A scout was immediately sent after these said Indians—when the party arrived at the cabin they found the Indians had been back and taken off all their provisions, their object in this bloody attack. Four Indians are sent in quest of the villains, and have pledged their honour they will not return without their bodies or scalps ——God preserve their honour"

* The name of a town on the lakes.

London papers received by the last packet as late as the 30th of January inform, that the King's recovery was doubted of, that the Prince of Wales was appointed regent, under certain restrictions, but had not then made his appearance in office, and from which the following extracts are copied.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec. 20

"The Algerines still infest our seas and have lately made some valuable captures, amongst which we are informed is a French corvette from Marseilles to a market, 300 quintals burden, with a rich cargo; likewise two ships loaded with corn, dried fish and oil, bound to Civita Vecchia; the two latter were taken by a corsair of 36 guns, in sight of one of the Pope's men of war, and what is more remarkable, the infidels had the insolence to hoist a flag of defiance daring her to combat."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, January 3.

"The last accounts from Barbary mention, that the Dey of Algiers has declared war against Denmark; they likewise mention that the quarrel between the Emperor of Morocco and the Dey is made up, it seems the Emperor was obliged to pay a large sum of money down, besides all the expences the Dey was put to on the account of the rupture."

APRIL 11.

CONGRESS-INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, April 7.

Yesterday the two Houses met in the Senate room, and opened the ballots for President and Vice-President, Mr Langdon being chosen President of the Senate on this occasion; when General Washington was found to have been unanimously chosen President, and John Adams, Esq; Vice President, by a plurality amounting to 34. Charles Thompson, Esq; was appointed to inform the President of this event; and Mr. Bowen, the Vice President,

April 9. Yesterday the doors of the House of Representatives of the United States, were thrown open for the admission of the citizens

The business of the day was entered upon by the introduction of the Hon. Mr Morris, chief justice of this state, who, agreeably to the request of the House made yesterday, administered the oath of office to the honourable the Speaker, and other members of that body. The oath was prescribed by a resolution of the house on Monday last, and was to the following effect: ——— "I ——— a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States"

The chief justice having withdrawn, the Hon. Mr. Parker moved the order of the day, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Page being placed in the chair.

Mr Maddison arose, and opened the subject by some general observations upon the expediency of adopting a general system of impost *pro tempore*; the plan he offered on this occasion to form such a system, was that recommended by the Congress of 1783. He admitted, that variations might be proper in particulars, but the general outlines were sufficiently accurate to form the basis of a bill, and he concluded by moving, that certain enumerated duties be laid on spirits, wine, sugar, teas, pepper, cocoa and coffee; and that a proportioned tonnage be collected for vessels owned by citizens of the union, subjects of foreign nations in alliance, or other nations.

He was followed and supported in his motion by Mr. Boudinot and Col. White. But it appearing to be the general sentiment of the house, that time was necessary to mature the subject, it was agreed for the committee to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This being granted, the house adjourned.

RICHMOND, April 23.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 21 1789.

"WE have the pleasure to inform you that yesterday in the House of Commons, the Chancellor moved to put off the Regency Bill for some days in consequence of his Majesty's favourable situation; it is now thought there will not be any regency,—and that the King will be able in a few days to resume his government."

We hear from New-York, that Roger Alden, Esq; the former Deputy-Secretary of Congress, was, a few days since, unanimously elected Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

List of DELEGATES since our last.

JOHN ROANE and LARKEN SMITH, Esqrs; King & Queen.—WILLIAM NORVELL and JOHN PIERCE, Esqrs; James-City.—HENRY SOUTHALL and BENJAMIN HARRISSON, Esqrs; Charles-City.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Countess of Haddington, Workman, Greenock.
Brig Kingston, Tarbort, Grenada
Farmer, Jammeson, Greenock.
Schooner Independence, Hunter, Maryland.
Tryall, Dunton, North Carolina.
Nightingale, White, North Carolina.
Sloop William, Seguine, New-York.
Richmond Seguine, ditto.
Yankey, Black, Philadelphia.
Two Sisters, Boyner, Barbadoes.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Kitty and Alice, Martin, Jamaica.
Walter, Wyllie, Grenada.
Commerce, Tyne, Cadiz.
Schooner Industry, Simpson, Jamaica.
Fair Trader, Cochran, Philadelphia.
Sloop Betsey, Burlingham, North-Carolina.
Sally, Woglom, New-York.
Chance, Parlee, ditto.
Phœnix, Norfleet, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

AS my Son WILLIAM appears to be perfectly recovered of his late indisposition, and has again entered in business; I hereby give this public notice, that he has full power to collect all debts due the late copartnership of William and Thomas Carter, as well as my own. Also to transact any other kind of business for me. I now, once more, earnestly request those who are indebted as above, to call and settle their accounts speedily, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

WILLIAM CARTER, Sen.

DRUGS & MEDECINES

Of the best Quality,

Are still for sale, on moderate terms, for cash only, at his shops in RICHMOND and WILLIAMSBURG.

Richmond, April 9 1789. W. C.

FOR SALE,

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads.
COUNTRY do. in do. and barrels.
PEACH and APPLE BRANDY in barrels.
MOLASSES in hogsheads
BAR IRON flat and square.
SOAP and MOULD CANDLES in boxes.
CHOCOLATE in boxes
HOLLAND GIN in cases.
PORK in barrels, HOGS LARD in do.
LOAF SUGAR in barrels.
FINE and COARSE mens shoes.
JERSEY CHEESE.
NORTHWARD POTATOES fit for seed.
SALT PETERED HAMS, very fine.
¾ and ½ inch CYPRESS SHINGLES.
TAR in barrels, &c. &c.

At Rocket's-Landing by

JOHN HAGUE, & Co

Who take this method of informing their friends and the public in general they have good lumber houses for the storage of merchandise—also a convenient lumber yard for the reception of lumber. They continue to receive goods to sell on commission as usual. One penny per package will be demanded for all goods taken of, or landed on their warves as customary.

RICHMOND, April 21, 1789.

M'GUIRE,

CONTINUES HIS

ENGLISH SCHOOL,

Near Mr. Pleasant Younghusband's.

HE has a few leisure hours that he would appropriate to PRIVATE TUITION, and refers to those families* he attends in, for information concerning the mode he conducts this business in, and the advantages arising from, and peculiar to it.

The attention he pays to those under his care is (he is of opinion) the most grateful acknowledgment he can make to his employers, and the most effectual method of convincing them how sensible he is of their favour.

PUBLIC TUITION four pounds per annum, and two dollars entrance. Attendance in private families one guinea per month, and a half guinea entrance, but he will make an abatement if there are two or more in a family.

* Dr MARTIN'S and Capt. MITCHELL'S.

RICHMOND, April 15, 1789.

To be Sold,

Under Execution, at York-Town, on Thursday the 30th day of this month,

UPWARDS OF TWENTY LIKELY

VIRGINIA BORN

NEGROES,

Consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS & GIRLS; *Among them some valuable* HOUSE SERVANTS, *by the Sheriff of* YORK *county.*

April 10, 1789.

The Beautiful and very

HIGH BLOODED IMPORTED HORSE,

NESTOR,

STANDS at Brandon, Prince George, County, and may cover for THIRTY SHILLINGS the season, with the additional sum of half a crown to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away, and the season to end with the month of August.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

March 14, 1789.

NOTICE *to the* MEMBERS *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE standing Committee hereby remind the members of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH that the first Wednesday in May is the time appointed for the annual meeting of the Convention; and also recommend it to the several VESTRIES to make the necessary appointments of Deputies.

April 2, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.

PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff.

against

——— INNIS, widow of ROBERT INNIS, deceased, ROBERT INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HARRY INNIS, children and Devisees of the said ROBERT INNIS, deceased, } Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ———, in the county of Bedford, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the CAPITOL in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Pursuant to a Decree of James City court will be Sold on the premises at public auction, on Wednesday the 15th of next month, if fair, otherwise the next fair day.

A TRACT OF

LAND,

ON the main road near Williamsburg, lately the property of Mr. JOHN CRAWLEY, deceased, whereon he lived; too well known it is presumed to require any further discription; the quantity of land will be made known on the day of sale, twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond and approved security to the

COMMISSIONERS.

March 20, 1789.

To be hired until Christmas next.

TWO NEGROES, *viz.*

A MAN AND A WOMAN.

The man has been accustomed to attend a bake-house and carry bread round the city.—The woman can wash, iron, and is a tolerable cook. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, April 2, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the twenty first day of November 1788.

JOHN BAIRD, PETER POYTHRESS and GRAY BRIGGS, } Plaintiffs.

Against

PETER WILLIAMS, Escheator for Prince George County, and WILLIAM M'WHANN, } Defendants.

THE defendant William M'Whann not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the brick church in the parish of Bristol in the county of Prince George on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH BRED HORSE

MEDLEY,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season at the Bolling-Green, at three and a half guineas to be paid at the end of the season; excellent pasturage under good fencing Mr. Hoome's greatest attention and care may be relied upon, but not liable for accidents or escapes; and those who choose additional forage for their mares, will be furnished on moderate terms.

MEDLEY was got by Gimcrack out of Arminda, own sister to Papillion she was got by Snap out of Miss Cleveland, and is own sister to Faggergell His sire Gimcrack was got by Cripple, a son of Lord Godolphin's Arabian, his dam by Greswood Partner, a son of old Partner got by Fig a son of the Beverly Turk; old Partner's dam was got by the Curwin Bay Bard, his grandam by old Spott, his great grandam by the chesnut white leg'd Luther Barb out of the old Vintner mare —He was bred by Lord Grosvenor, run by Sir John Ladd, and was second but to one horse in Great-Britain or Ireland, in the number of races he won in 1781; and whilst on the turf beat nine plate horses.—His stock are known to be the most elegant in the state. The season commences the 15th of March

MALCOLM HART.

N B Country produce will be received at the market price either by Malcolm Hart or John Hoomes.

Louisa, Febrhary 2d, 1789.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the Subscribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, *will be Sold on the premises, on the 10th day of June next,*

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bullfield, lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, six hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well stocked with timber proper for plantation use. There is on the land a dwelling house, which with some repair may be made good.

Pursuant to the above recited Deed, will be sold also, at the Red House in the county of Prince William, on the 20th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the said county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a lease for the term of 14 years from the first of January, 1788, and produces a nett rent of 75000 lbs. tobacco.—This tract will be sold all together, or laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers; one third of the purchase money must be paid on the day's of sale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security to be approved of by the subscribers. and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

At a Court held for Charles City county the 26th day of August 1788.

WILLIAM HOLT, Plaintiff.

against

SAMUEL HOLT and CHARLES COPLAND, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Samuel Holt not having entered his appearance and given security agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant Samuel Holt do appear here on the third Thursday in November next, and answer the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the church door of the Parish of Westover, and county aforesaid on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

(A Copy)

Teste, J. MARSTON, D. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in Richmond the 14th day of March, 1789.

JOHN BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD & Co } Plaintiffs.

against

JOHN SULLINS & WM. HOBSON. } Defendants.

THE Defendant John Sullins not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——— in the county of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

POET's CORNER.

A S O N G.

From a new American Farce, entitled, "The Better Sort, or the Girl of Spirit," lately published in Boston.

I.

A SONG, a ſong is the cry of mankind,
All know what to ſinging belongs;
'Tis intereſt governs us all, you will find,
And gives us the pitch of our ſongs.

II.

The miſer, with riches who's never content,
Can tell what is right or is wrong,
For he joins in the chorus of twenty per cent.
And owns it a very good ſong.

III.

Behold the mechanick, the federal lad,
Who hopes that the Union is ſtrong,
But ſays it is money that makes the heart glad,
And hammers away with a ſong.

IV.

The Merchant is punctual—to ſee himſelf paid,
And wiſhes for credit that's long;
Yet ſtrike up the ditty of commerce and trade,
How quickly he joins in the ſong.

V.

The lawyer and parſon do know very well,
The things that to ſinging belong,
One fingers the fee ere a word he can tell—
One "turns off his flock with a ſong."

VI

And WASHINGTON too, the hero and ſage,
To Heaven he carols this ſong;—
"The bleſſings which thou to Columbia gave,
"O Heaven! I pray the prolong.

ANECDOTE

A PEASANT carrying in his maſters name, a baſket of pears to a Nobleman, found two large monkeys upon the ſtairs, with blue cloaths embroidered in gold, with ſwords by their ſides, they caſt themſelves upon the baſket of fruit. The peaſant who had never ſeen ſuch animals, took off his hat in a genteel manner to them and let them do what they pleaſed. When he had delivered his preſent, the maſter of the houſe aſked him; "Why did you not bring me the baſket quite full?—Sir, ſaid the peaſant, it was quite full, but the young gentlemen your children took away the half from me."

A remarkable inſtance of the ignorance of the Clergy in the beginning of the 14th century.

MAGDEBURGH, which is now ſecularized, and belongs to the crown of Pruſſia, was formerly an Archbiſhoprick, and before its ſecularization, had been governed by 38 prelates, of whom Erneſtus, Duke of Saxony, who died in 1513, was the laſt. In the year 1303 Henry D'Anhalt was appointed the 26th Archbiſhop of Magdeburgh; he went to Rome for the purpoſe of getting his appointment confirmed, and of being conſecrated by the Pope. His Holineſs not expecting to find in a German any great depth of learning, but ſtill obliged to make the prelate elect go through the form of an examination, aſked him if he could ſay the Lord's prayer. The new Archbiſhop was confounded, and knew not what anſwer to make, for he did not underſtand what the Pope meant by the LORD'S PRAYER. His principle chaplain, ſeeing his Prince's embarraſſment, obſerved to his Holineſs, that the prayer in queſtion was not known in Germany by the name of the LORD'S PRAYER, but by that of the PATER NOSTER, but knew not by whom it had been compoſed. Clement V. who was then Pope, did not puſh the examination any further, but conſecrated Henry and gave him the pallium, the mark of his Archiepiſcopal dignity. The ignorance of this Archbiſhop will appear the more extraordinary, as he was by birth a Prince of the family of Anhalt, which is ſtill of ſo much conſequence in the empire.

INDUSTRY *and* SLOTH.

HOW many lives in the world as uſeleſs as if they had never been born! they paſs through life like a bird through the air, and leave no track behind them; waſte the prime of their days in deliberating what they ſhould do; and bring them to a period, without coming to any determination.

An indolent young man being aſked why he lay in bed ſo long, jocoſely and careleſsly anſwered—Every morning of my life I am hearing cauſes. I have two fine girls, their names are Induſtry and Sloth, cloſe at my bedſide, as ſoon as ever I awake, preſſing their different ſuits. One entreats me to get up, the other perſuades me to lie ſtill; and then they alternately give me various reaſons why I ſhould riſe, and why I ſhould not. This detains me ſo long, as it is the duty of an impartial judge to hear all that can be ſaid on either ſide, that before the pleadings are over it is time to go to breakfaſt.

HARRIS & M'RAE,

RESPECTFULLY advertiſe the public, that a Profeſſor of mathematics late of Cockermouth (England), who has taught a few years with high reputation in this Commonwealth, will attend the ſtudents of that ſcience, and conſequently—*Locus eſt et pluribus umbris* in the Richmond Academy:

They gratefully acknowledge the indulgence of their friends, and as ſeveral claſſes will be immediately formed, requeſt gentlemen diſpoſed to favour the Academy with the tuition of their children or wards, to enter them ſoon as convenient; alſo they aſſure all whom it may concern that aſſiduouſly guarding their pupils againſt the prejudices too commonly inculcated by narrow ſectarians, their utmoſt exertions ſhall be to ground them in the obvious, grand principles of virtue, and advance them in literature with the greateſt conſiſtent rapidity.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a ſingle hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, neceſſary to make the cotton into cloth of almoſt any fineneſs. Theſe machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are ſubſcribed; but a larger ſum (probably 600l.) will be neceſſary for the execution of the ſcheme, upon a ſcale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any perſon inclined to ſubſcribe, may be received on application to Col. *James Southall*. No ſubſcriber ſhall be admitted for any ſum leſs than twenty-five pounds, and every ſuch ſum ſhall conſtitute a ſhare, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each ſubſcription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public ſecurities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This proſpect of eſtabliſhing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is preſumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to clothe ourſelves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itſelf may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any perſon delivering cotton at the works, ſhall receive an adequate return of cloth. The buſineſs will be conducted by ſkilful workmen, and under the ſuperintendance of a few of the moſt experienced members.

☞ A liberal price will be given for COTTON.

GRAND LODGE.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1789.

THE reſpective Lodges within this State, are requeſted to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on Tueſday the 28th of April, at the Maſon's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Maſters command)
WILLIAM WADDILL, G. S.

WARRANTS payable to Sheriffs for any part of the Revenue Taxes due for the year 1788.

"ANY warrants heretofore iſſued, or which ſhall hereafter iſſue for the ſalaries of the Officers of "Civil Government; for the intereſt on the certificates "granted to the Officers and Soldiers, Land and Naval, on Continental and State eſtabliſhment for their "arrears of pay and depreciation; for Penſions; for "the Contingent expences of Government; for the "intereſt of the State Loan Office debt, and of the Paper money of this State funded; to venire-men and "witneſſes in criminal proſecutions; to apprehenders "of horſe-ſtealers; for ſlaves executed; for the ſhares "in the Potowmack and James river companies; for "the poſt at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hoſpital; ſhall be recievable as ſpecie in diſcharge of any "of the taxes, which became due on the 1ſt day of "November 1788; and the ſeveral Sheriffs and Collectors, upon the payment thereof into the treaſury, "ſhall have credit for the ſame accordingly. Provided "that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to "affect the taxes to be paid to, and collected by the "Clerks of the ſeveral Courts."

Extract from the act entitled "An act to amend the ſeveral laws for appropriating the public Revenue.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office,
April 1, 1789.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the following tracts of land lying in Buckingham county, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax due thereon, for the year 1787.

NICHOLAS Morris's eſtate, 400 acres—Samuel Webſter, 70—Thomas Hatcher, Goochland, 20—John Wootton, 50—George Rye, 100—Iſaac Bryant, Cumberland, 200—John Fiſher, 345—James Welch, 300—John Warner, 380—James Pemberton, 37—Joſeph Roper, 400—Thomas Reed, Cheſterfield, 200—Lewis Chaudon, 135—William Carner, 94—John Francis, 200—Griffin Garland, 1300—Binajah Thompſon, 200—William Lauders, 400—Richard North, 120—Henry Reak, 280—Mary Chamberlayne, New-Kent, 4558—ditto, 200—John Gaunoway's eſtate, 450—Wm. Barkſdale, 200—James Briant, 130—Phinehas Stewart, 223—Ann Phime, 50—John M'Elroy, 187—ditto, 130—John James, 130—Thomas Cauthon, 100—Robert Childreſs's eſtate, 40—Joſeph Benjamin, 100—John Bealch, 50—James Douglaſs, 150—George Douglaſs, 200—John Naſh, Cheſterfield, 150—Joſeph Calland, 200—Richard North, alias Hale, 1600—John Helm, 100—Alexander Lacy, 180—Guy Smith, 500—Childreſs Smith, 300—Zachariah Lauders, 50—William Peazley, dec. 300—Thomas M'Donald, 200—Jacob Scott, 133—David Tyre, 92—John Tebs, 60—John Digs, Amherſt, 300—George Dawbins, 200—Thomas Epperſon, 300—James Elam, 300—John Hardman, 187—Wm. Cooke Weahland, 200—Thomas Wright, 400—Samuel Staples, 350—David Roſs, Shore and M'Connico, 1800—Charles Wit, 99—George Coats, 114—James Arnold, 400—Edward Johnſon's eſtate, 400—John James, 130—James Thomas, 100—Wm. Scruggs, Cumberland, 174—Luke Webſter, 300—George Levoly, 50—John Arnold, 370—John Bruton, 70—John Pritchard, 234—Wm. Bumpaſs, 563—Henry Morris, 128—Blackbond Moſely, 215—Hardin Woodrough, 130—John Day, 90—John Booth, 195—James Dilford, 128—John Helm, 30—John Harris, Powhatan, 1275—Thomas Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Jeſſe Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Joſeph Coleman, 200—William Gilliam, 50—Wm. Gadberry, 1000—William Clarke, 1150—James Doland, 200—Edward Gibſon, 400—Nortly Gordon's eſtate, 400—Nehemiah Evitt, 90—William Cornet, 332—William Gates, 250—Henry Godſey, 50—William Hendley, 400—John Harrington, Albemarle, 50—Edward Harmon, 230—Connally Mullins, 268—Philip Weſt, 230—Nanny Howard, 120—James Hendun, 300—Wm. Johnſon, jun. 100—Sarah Jefferiſs, 400—Archibald Wright, 220—Benjamin More, 400—Edward Hazlewood, 270—Sarah Hazlewood, 50—Joſhua Hazlewood, 50.

☞ The ſale will begin on the 10th of May next, on the lands of Nicholas Morris, dec. and to adjourn from one tract to another, till the whole ſhall be ſold.

JOHN BERNARD,
Sheriff of Buckingham.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds:	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.